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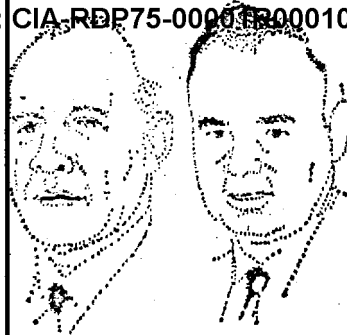
# ALLEN - SCOTT REPORT

*Inside Washington*

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By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT



## Machines Invade Poverty War

WASHINGTON — Director Sargent Shriver is "McNamara-izing" the \$1.5 billion anti-poverty program.

Techniques, procedures, computers and even personnel used by the controversial Defense Secretary to measure costs against the effectiveness of different weapons systems — such as missiles vs. bombers — are being resorted to by Shriver to evaluate the desirability of various anti-poverty projects.

As a consequence of this new backstage policy, projects rated likely to pay off bigger in the future are getting priority consideration and more funds than those offering immediate but smaller returns. For example:

Head Start, education and health projects for pre-school children are accorded more consideration and money than training unemployed adults. Similarly, Job Corps projects for teenagers in costly residential camps have priority over less expensive non-residential Neighborhood Youth Corps measures.

### BUDGET EXPERT

To direct this cost-effectiveness system, Shriver brought in one of McNamara's top experts — Leon Gilgoff, former assistant budget director of the Air Force.

Gilgoff has set up a new agency in Shriver's far-flung organization. It is known as the Information Center Division, and already has a staff of 90 assembled from both the Pentagon and private industry. Two large computers have been installed and others in the Defense Department are available if needed.

To quickly apply cost-effectiveness to the anti-poverty program, Gilgoff has formulated certain basic "guidelines," which he explains as follows:

"The federal government has spent tens of millions of dollars on public works projects, but few poor people benefited directly or indirectly. Mainly, it's the

middle class, particularly those in the construction trades, who get income from public works projects. It is also the middle class that gets the most use from them, whether a new dam or city building.

"We are now recommending that less emphasis be placed in the federal budget on public works, and more on anti-poverty projects."

Gilgoff also pointed out that as a result of a sample survey of national resources and expenditures, "We found very little money, both federal and private, is being spent on pre-school programs compared to funds for helping school dropouts. Our computers told us that pre-school programs would be cheaper in the long run.

"That led to the birth of Head Start. That's how it all began."

### STORMY POLICY

Director Shriver's resort to Secretary McNamara's computerized cost-effectiveness methods in administering the anti-poverty program has aroused furious opposition.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., highly vocal chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, which has jurisdiction over this program, is irately accusing Shriver of misusing the \$1.5 billion voted him by Congress. Powell is threatening legislation to force Shriver to concentrate on adult training rather than projects for children.

Adult jobs, not pre-school training, is the most urgent need to fight poverty," thunders Powell. "People need work, and that's the primary reason for this program. That's what it should be concentrating on."

Vigorously supporting Powell's viewpoint are big-city mayors, state officials and welfare authorities gravely concerned over possible new Watts-type riots as a result of a combination of unemployment, destitution, ra-

cial factors and despair. They contend these problems are urgent and immediate and must be coped with promptly and comprehensively.

### THE DYNAMITE

"It's all right to talk about cost-effectiveness studies proving that greater benefits can be derived from long-range programs that will do the most good for young people," declared one welfare official. "But the jobless adult cannot be disregarded. That's where the dynamite is, and that's where we must devote our greatest efforts and resources. That's what I thought the anti-poverty program was for."

As Gilgoff envisions the overall function of his newly-established Information Center Division, it is to "compile a complete social profile of the country."

Its value to government agencies, private business and politicians will be "inestimable," enthuses one administrationite. "Practically at a moment's notice," he claims, "it will be possible to find out the problems in any particular county or congressional district, what's being done about them and what should be initiated."

Gilgoff echoes this glittering pushbutton prospect.

### CAPSULE FILES

"I see the day," he predicts, "when a member of Congress can flick on a television set in his office and in a few minutes, from a central computer in Washington, get all the information — economic, social, political — he needs to know about his state or district, or any state or district.

"No longer will we guessing about what's happening in the country. Thanks to the computer age, we will have detailed and comprehensive information at our fingertips."

It is Gilgoff's hope to complete the first part of this unique

survey by spring. This portion will be a complete compilation of federal activities in every county in the country. Within a year, according to his timetable, all counties will be similarly "profiled" to include local, state and private activities and programs.

### COUNTER-ATTACK

Secretary of State Rusk went out of his way, at the White House conference on international cooperation, to give the Central Intelligence Agency a warmly laudatory pat on the back.

This public commendation is significant because of sniping by certain administrationites at CIA Director William Mohr.

These sources, some in the State Department, have been planting critical stories with newsmen. There has been a flurry of these pot-shots recently. This undercover sniping made itself evident at the White House conference in an anonymous written question to Rusk following his luncheon address.

He was asked, "What can be done when the CIA seems to be making policy, completely removed from the public and even from government control?"

### A FRAMEUPS

"In the first place," replied Rusk, "the CIA does not make policy and is not engaged in activities unknown to the policy offices of the government. There is at the present time, in certain countries, an organized effort, through forgeries, through lies, to implicate us in situations in which we are not at all implicated.

"This is a difficult problem, but I would emphasize to you that CIA is not engaged in activities not known to the senior policy officers of the U.S. government. You must also bear in mind, that beneath the level of public discussion, there is a tough struggle going on in the back alleys all over the world. It is a very tough struggle, it's unpleasant and no one likes it. But that is not a field which can be left entirely to the other side. So once in a while some agreeable things happen, and I can tell you that there is a good deal of gallantry and high degree of competence in those who have to help us deal with that part of the struggle for freedom, as in other parts of the struggle for freedom."

NOTE: The boxed portions of this article did not appear in the 20 December issue of the NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN.

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